

The Rural District Council
OF
Lothlingland



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

For the Year, 1939

LAURENCE GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Lowestoft :
FLOOD & SON, LTD., THE BOROUGH PRESS.

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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of District (including inland water) Acres	..	44,653
Population (Census figures) 1931	.. ..	13,626
„ estimated by Registrar General for 1939, for births..	.. ..	14,370
„ estimated by Registrar General for 1939, for deaths ..	.. ..	15,390
Gross Births	.. ..	211
Nett Births ..	.. ..	223
Nett Birth Rate	.. .. per 1000	15.16
Deaths	.. ..	171
Death Rate Recorded	.. .. per 1000	11.11
„ „ adjusted with Comparability Factor*	„	8.66
„ „ Standardized†	.. ..	7.10
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births	.. ..	57.27
Zymotic Death Rate	.. .. per 1000	<i>Nil.</i>
Tuberculosis Death Rate	.. ..	0.65
Cancer Death Rate	.. ..	2.014
Influenza Death Rate	.. ..	0.065
Pneumonia Death Rate	.. ..	0.26

*The Comparability Factor is a factor by which the crude death rate is modified to allow for the age and sex distribution of the area and is 0.78 for the Lothian Rural District.

†The factor for the Standardized Death rate is 0.82 to be applied after the previous factor.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

LOTHINGLAND RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1939.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in presenting you with my Annual Report for the year 1939. It has been reduced in size from motives of economy.

The population of the district estimated by the Registrar is given in two figures owing to variations in population due to evacuation, etc.

(a) population of 14,370 is used for the calculation of the birth rate.

(b) population of 15,390 is used for the calculation of death rates or infectious diseases.

There were 211 births registered during the year (115 males and 96 females) this is the gross number, after allowing for inward and outward transfers the nett number is 223 (117 males and 106 females) which gives a birth rate of 15.16 per 1000, a decrease on last year when the birth rate was 16.84.

The nett number of deaths after allowing for 50 inward transfers and 72 outward transfers is 171 (94 males and 77 females) giving a death rate of 11.11 per 1000, a decrease on last year when it was 12.54.

For England and Wales in 1939 the birth rate was 15.0 and the death rate 12.1 per 1000.

The nett number of illegitimate births was 8 (5 males and 3 females). This gives a percentage of 3.58 of the total live births or 0.56 per 1000 population.

There were 9 still births (3 males and 6 females) all legitimate. This gives a rate of 0.63 per 1000 population. For England and Wales it was 0.59.

One hundred deaths (55 males and 45 females) were in persons aged 65 years and upwards and constitute 58.48 per cent. of the

total deaths. Of these 40 were between 65 and 75 years of age, 44 between 75 and 88 years, 15 between 85 and 95 years and one over 95 years of age.

INFANT DEATHS—Thirteen infants (10 males and 3 females) died under 1 year of age giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 57.27 per 1000 live births. For England and Wales the rate was 50 per 1000.

Of these infant deaths 7 took place in Hospital, 2 were illegitimate, 8 were under 1 week in age, 2 from 2 to 4 weeks, and 3 from 1 to 6 months.

The infant deaths were in the following parishes:—Carlton Colville (3), Corton (1), Flixton (1), Gisleham (4), Hopton (1), South Cove (1) and Wrentham (2)

ZYMOTIC DEATHS—There were no deaths from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Infant Diarrhoea.

In order to show how the Zymotic death rate has improved in the last 60 years, I give the average rates from 1878 to 1939 in 10 year periods.

AVERAGE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

From	1878-1884	..	..	..	..	1.63	per 1,000
„	1889-1898	..	..	..	..	1.40	„ „
„	1901-1910	..	..	..	..	0.91	„ „
„	1911-1920	..	..	..	..	0.52	„ „
„	1921-1930	..	..	..	..	0.22	„ „
„	1931-1939	..	..	..	..	0.16	„ „

For England and Wales the Zymotic death rates per 1000 population were as follows:—Measles 0.01; Scarlet Fever 0.01; Whooping Cough 0.03; Diphtheria 0.05; Influenza 0.21. Enteritis under 2 years of age caused 46 deaths per 1000 live births.

In Lothingland Phthisis and other tubercular diseases caused 10 deaths with a death rate of 0.65 per 1000. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system caused 9 deaths with a death rate of 0.58 and other tubercular diseases caused 1 death with a death rate of 0.065 per 1000.

Cancer caused 31 deaths with a death rate of 2.01 per 1000.

The deaths from Cancer were at the following ages:—

Males 22, 36, 49, 53, 56, 64, 64, 66, 67, 67, 69, 71, 71, 75, 76, 79 and 82.

Females 52, 58, 63, 64, 64, 67, 67, 67, 72, 74, 76, 82, 87 and 89.

PNEUMONIA caused 4 deaths with a death rate of 0.26 per 1000. Ages, Males 6 months, 52 and 79. Female aged 22. One died in Hospital.

MATERNAL MORTALITY—One death from Puerperal Sepsis gives a rate of 4.24 per 1000 live and still births.

I give the following table to compare the case rates of various infectious diseases, i.e., the number of cases per 1000 population for each disease during the past five years and the case rates for England and Wales for the year 1939.

Disease	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	England & Wales 1939
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	2.62	2.04	4.19	1.87	1.04	1.95	1.89
Diphtheria	0.49	0.20	0.62	0.00	0.48	0.13	1.14
Enteric Fevers	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.069	0.13	—
Erysipelas	0.21	0.14	0.21	0.28	0.069	0.00	0.34
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0.07	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.069	0.065	—
Pneumonia	0.56	0.54	1.37	1.04	0.42	0.73	1.02

The rates for Puerperal Pyrexia is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered than to the population. On this basis the rate for Puerperal Pyrexia is 8.48 compared to 14.35 for England and Wales.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following notifications were received during the year. There were 39 compared with 26 in 1938. They were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	31*
Diphtheria	..	..	..	3*
Erysipelas	..	..	..	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	2
Polio-myelitis	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	..	..	..	1
Paratyphoid B	..	..	..	1*

*One case each of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Paratyphoid proved negative.

SCARLET FEVER—There were 31 cases notified as compared with 15 last year. These cases occurred in the following parishes:—Barnby (1), Belton (3), Blundeston (5), Bradwell (4), Burgh Castle (2), Carlton Colville (1), Corton (2), Hopton (3), Kessingland (1), Lound (7), Mutford (1) and Somerleyton (1).

The negative case was one of those at Corton.

Included in these figures are 3 evacuees at Belton, Corton and Hopton.

They were notified in the following months:—March (1), April (1), July (1), August (5), September (11), October (8), and November (4).

DIPHTHERIA.

Three cases notified, one at Bradwell proving negative.

The other two were both evacuees notified in September from Oulton and Hopton.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA—Notified from Carlton Colville and Wrentham in February and June.

POLIO-MYELITIS—Notified from Burgh Castle in September, aged 11.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—Notified from Lound in July.

PARATYPHOID B—This case was notified from Wangford in November and proved negative.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1939.

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	31	28	0
Diphtheria	3	3	0
Enteric Fever including Paratyphoid	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	1
Pneumonia	11	5	4
Polio myelitis	1	0	1
Erysipelas	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0
Measles	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	12	0	0

AGE GROUPS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough
Under	1 year	0	0	0	0	2	1
Between	1-2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2-3 „	1	0	0	0	0	0
	3-4 „	1	0	0	0	0	1
	4-5 „	2	0	0	0	0	3
	5-10 „	11	2	0	0	1	6
	10-15 „	10	1	0	0	1	1
	15-20 „	4	0	0	0	1	0
	20-35 „	1	0	0	0	3	0
	35-45 „	1	0	1	0	1	0
	45-65 „	0	0	0	0	2	0
	65 years & upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE COMPARING THIS YEAR WITH 5 PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
1934	37	7	0	3	0	1	1
1935	30	3	7	2	0	2	2
1936	61	9	0	3	0	2	0
1937	27	0	2	4	0	2	2
1938	15	7	0	1	0	1	1
1939	31	3	1	0	0	2	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS

1927.

11 cases of Pneumonia were notified under these Regulations from the following parishes :—Blundeston (1), Carlton Colville (1), Gisleham (1), Henham (1), Hopton (1), Kessingland (3), and Somerleyton (3).

They were notified in the following months :—February (2), March (3), May (1), June (1), August (2), September (1), and November (1).

Four deaths from Pneumonia in the following parishes :—Belton, Gisleham, Kessingland and Reydon.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1912, 1921, 1924.

Under those Regulations 25 notifications were received, 18 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary. Of the 18 pulmonary 9 were on Form A (i.e. were notified as new cases) 5 were on Form C (i.e. notified on admission to a Sanatorium) 1 was on Form D (i.e. notified on discharge from an Institution) and 3 were notified otherwise than by notification (i.e. a case that had moved into the district and had been notified before.)

Of the 6 cases on Forms C and D, all had been notified before.

Of the 7 non-pulmonary cases, 3 were on Form A, who were new cases, 1 on Form D, 2 were notified as coming into the district and 1 was an old case who was restored to the Register.

AGE AND SEX OF CASES NOTIFIED.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Non-Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Non-Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F
0-1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 „	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 „	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1
25-35 „	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
35-45 „	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
45-55 „	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-65 „	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 & upwards	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total .	3	6	2	1	4	5	—	1

Six of the Pulmonary cases received Sanatorium treatment, and the 3 non-pulmonary cases were treated in Hospital.

At the beginning of the year there were 47 cases on the Register, 25 pulmonary (14 males and 11 females) and 22 non-pulmonary (17 males and 5 females).

During the year 18 cases were added, 12 pulmonary (5 males and 7 females) and 6 non-pulmonary (4 males and 2 females); 19 cases were deducted, 14 pulmonary (6 males and 8 females) and 5 non-pulmonary (3 males and 2 females).

At the end of the year there were 46 cases; 23 pulmonary (13 males and 10 females) and 23 non-pulmonary (18 males and 5 females).

The causes of removal from the Register were as follows:—Cured 5, Died 10, 1 was found to be non-tuberculous and 3 had removed from the area.

Of the 10 fatal cases one had not been notified.

TABLE OF CASES NOTIFIED IN 5 PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1934	2	8	2	3
1935	4	5	7	2
1936	4	3	6	3
1937	3	5	3	2
1938	5	4	5	2

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Sec. 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 23 samples of water were examined chemically, being taken from wells in the following parishes :—Belton (1), Blundeston (1), Bradwell (6), Carlton Colville (1), Fritton (2), Gisleham (1), Herringfleet (3), Kessingland (3), Mutford (1), Somerleyton (1), Uggeshall (1) and Wangford (2).

Of these samples 8 were from old wells and 15 from new wells.

The old wells were in the following parishes :—Belton (1), Bradwell (2), Carlton Colville (1), Gisleham (1), Herringfleet (1), and Wangford (2).

Of these old wells 7 samples were taken for the first time and 1 was good. In the other cases a new well was sunk. Company's water was laid on, in 2 cases the house was condemned, in one case the well was cleaned, this improved it but a bacteriological analysis was made, which showed it was still unsafe and so confirmed the second chemical analysis.

In one case an order to clean and cement the well was made.

The new wells were in the following parishes :—Blundeston (1), Bradwell (4), Fritton (2), Herringfleet (2), Kessingland (3), Mutford (1), Somerleyton (1), and Uggeshall (1).

Of these 11 were good on the first analysis and 1 on the second.

Of the 3 bad samples one was passed on a second analysis and in the other two cases the well is not being used.

In two cases the tenants were allowed to occupy the house with a temporary water supply.

Under Sec. 137 of the Public Health Act, 1936, it is necessary to have a Water Certificate before the house is occupied and 8 Certificates have been issued for 12 houses in the following parishes :—Bradwell (5), Fritton (5) and Kessingland (2).

At Kessingland progress has been made with the parish water supply, the rising main from Henstead and the supply mains from the water tower through the streets have been laid.

The public water supply for the district comes from the Lowestoft Water Company's mains which are laid through several parishes on their way to Lowestoft and have been extended to Corton and Carlton Colville. Parts of Belton, Bradwell, Hopton and Somerleyton are also supplied.

The water is purified by sand filtration, chlorination and storage, and gives a good result on analysis both chemical and bacteriological.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Lowestoft Water Company for the following information on the Bacteriological purity of the water as reported on by two different analysts.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1) Number of Bacteria per C.C. incubated on Agar at 37° C.	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	0
B. Coli found in 100 c.5.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Bacteria per c.c. on Agar at 37° C.	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	40	3	0	1
B. Coli found in 100 c.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The number of houses in the district supplied by the Company is 614, an increase of 60 since 1937. They are in the following parishes :—Belton (15), Blundeston (97), Carlton Colville (151), Corton (198), Hopton (87), Lound (54), Oulton (6), Somerleyton (5), and Flixton (1).

In the parish of Reydon 324 houses are supplied by the Southwold Water Company.

SCHOOLS.

There is no change in their sanitary circumstances from last year.

From the returns sent me by the Head Teachers the more severe outbreaks of minor infectious diseases were as follows :—

At Corton, Chickenpox in January.

At Carlton Colville, Chickenpox from January to June.

At Bradwell, Chickenpox in June.

At Burgh Castle, Whooping Cough in October.

At Belton, Whooping Cough in December.

At Somerleyton, Chickenpox in December.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is an open air swimming pool at Somerleyton supplied with river water. At St. Felix School, Reydon, there is a swimming bath, supplied with water from the Southwold Water Company. In neither case have there been any complaints.

Eradication of bed bugs. One house was found to be infested after a visit from evacuees in September and treated with Zaldicide.

INFANT WELFARE.

Eighty-seven children were placed on the Register as having attended during the year. Of these 29 were new cases who had not attended previously and 58 had attended before.

Of the 29 new cases 20 were under 1 year of age and 9 over 1 year of age.

Of the old cases 12 were under 1 year of age.

The centre was opened on 23 occasions during 1939. No clinic being held on September 6th.

A doctor was in attendance at 20 sessions.

The total number of children's attendances was 491 which gives an average of 21.3 per session.

The total number of consultations was 124 an average of 6.2 per session.

	Number of Sessions	Children attending		Consultations	
		Number	Average	Number	Average
1st quarter	6	141	23.5	45	7.5
2nd quarter	6	122	20.3	25	6.25
3rd quarter	5	96	19.2	25	5.4
4th quarter	6	132	22.0	29	5.8

At Wrentham a centre conducted by Dr. Bracewell was opened in October, 1934. It is held fortnightly at the Parish Room. In 1938 the number of children's attendances was 773 with 600 consultations.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There has been no alteration since last year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The fat and bone boiling establishment at Oulton has been kept under observation.

HOUSING.

Council Houses now number 204, 2 at Burgh Castle being finished in 1939. Plans had been made and sites obtained for 32 more in the following parishes:—Blundeston (8), Frostenden (8), Hulver St. (4), Mutford (4), and Wangford (8), but building was stopped at the latter end of the year.

Under the Housing Financial Provision Act, 1938, grants were made for the following :—Flixton (2) and Wangford (2).

I am indebted to the Surveyor for the following figures of the number of houses completed during 1939 :—Bradwell (3), Corton (1), Fritton (1), Hopton (4), Kessingland (1) and Reydon (2).

During the year plans have been passed for 47 houses (not including the Council houses) in the following parishes :—Barnby (3), Blundeston (3), Bradwell (11), Corton (1), Easton Bavents (1), Flixton (2), Fritton (1), Hopton (19), Kessingland (1), Mutford (1), Reydon (2), and Wangford (2).

It is satisfactory to note that 23 are to have a public water supply and 4 slow drainage to a sewer.

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932, 128 houses have been inspected and recorded in the following parishes :—Ashby (7), Barnby (14), Belton (8), Benacre (1), Blundeston (13), Bradwell (11), Burgh Castle (7), Carlton Colville (9), Corton (1), Frostenden (1), Gisleham (2), Henstead and Hulver St. (6), Herringfleet (2), Hopton (2), Kessingland (2), Lound (14), Mutford (4), Oulton (1), Reydon (5), Rushmere (1), Somerleyton (2), South Cove (3), Wangford (3), and Wrentham (9).

45 houses were repaired out of 59 which were found to be unfit. 10 were recommended for demolition in the following parishes :—Barnby (3), Belton (1), Bradwell (3) and Wangford (3).

Demolition orders were made on 3 at Wangford and 3 at Bradwell. 2 were made but suspended for the lifetime of the present tenants. 1 was repaired and 1 has been deferred on account of the war.

Of the houses recommended for demolition last year, demolition orders were made on 10, one was reconditioned and in one case the owner gave an undertaking not to use the house for habitation.

Thus we have a total of 16 Demolition Orders made.

Overcrowding—Two cases remaining from last year were abated and one new case was discovered and abated at Herringfleet.

EVACUATION—The district was a reception area for evacuated mothers and children. In September, 4374 evacuees arrived consisting of 1128 unaccompanied school children, 917 other persons and 2329 children and helpers from the London County Council. The latter were billeted in the holiday camps on the coast and benefited considerably both mentally and physically from the open air life.

By November the unaccompanied school children and their helpers had diminished to 1074.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There is no change from last year. No written notices had to be served.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS ORDERS.

On the Register at the end of the year there were 68 premises for wholesale and retail trade, 75 for wholesale and 29 for retail, a total of 172 for the district.

There were 2 Grade A (T.T.) herds in the area with 68 cows and 64 accredited herds with 1632 cows. Four new accredited licences have been granted.

Thirteen samples from herds were tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and found to be negative.

Under Sec. 4 (Milk and Dairies) Consolidated Act, 1915 samples were taken from 4 herds. In 3 the diseased animal was found and slaughtered. In the fourth case there was no report by the end of the year.

Under the Tuberculosis Order (Animals) Act, 1925, No. 2, thirty-five animals have been reported and slaughtered on account of disease.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, 5653 carcasses were inspected and 7200 lbs. of meat were condemned.

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector (appointed June 1935).

(Meat Inspector's Certificate July, 1937.)

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION. This was used on 3 occasions during the year on the terms set out in last year's report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The motor ambulance kept at Lowestoft Isolation Hospital is available for Infectious cases. St. John motor ambulances at Lowestoft, Beccles and Southwold, are available for non-infectious or accident cases.

The service in all cases was adequate and satisfactory.

LOWESTOFT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

LOTHINGLAND PATIENTS TREATED DURING 1939.

	In Hospital from last year.	Admitted	Days' maintenance
Scarlet Fever	1	28	879
Diphtheria	1	3*	111
Paratyphoid B.		1*	9
Pneumonia		1	2
Measles	4	1	67
Scabies		2	44
Impetigo		3	99
Totals	5	39	1211

*One case of Diphtheria and 1 of Paratyphoid B, 3 were found to be negative. Included in the above figures are 4 refugees (Austrian) suffering from Measles and 11 evacuees who were admitted for the following, Measles (4), Scarlet Fever (4), Diphtheria (2), Scabies (2) and Impetigo (3).

I have to thank all the Officials whom I have come in contact with during the year for the kindness and courtesy they have shown in assisting me.

I am

Your obedient servant,

October 9th, 1940.

LAURENCE GIBSON.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA. APPENDIX I.

Area (in Acres)	.. .. .	44,653
Registrar General's estimate of (a) resident population		
mid 1939	.. .. .	14,370
(b) Average population appropriate for death rate	..	15,390
Number of Inhabited houses (end of 1939) according to		
Rate books	.. .. .	4,815
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£59,681
Sum represented by a penny rate	.. .. .	£245

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total	Males	Females	
Live Births	Legitimate	215	112	103	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population mid 1939 —15.16
	Illegitimate	8	5	3	
Still Births		9	3	6	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 38.79
Deaths		171	94	77	Death rate per 1,000 average estimated population 11.11

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List.)

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29.—Puerperal Sepsis	1	4.24
No. 30.—Other Puerperal Cases	0	0
Total	1	4.24

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	57.27
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		50.23
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		250.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	31
„ „ Measles (all ages)	..	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)		0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		0

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1939.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report for the year 1939.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS.

Under Housing Acts	..	..	..	281
Cowshed and Dairy	..	..	..	180
Meat and Goods	..	..	..	1037
Factory	..	..	..	33
Building	..	..	..	234
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	562
Total				2,327

NOTICES ISSUED.

	No.	Complied with	Outstanding
Informal	72	62	10
Statutory	5	5	<i>Nil.</i>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION :—

Fifty-six houses were disinfected with formalin gas and spray and forty lots of bedding and clothing removed for steam disinfection at the Isolation Hospital.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES :—There were on the Registers at the end of the year :—

Wholesale and Retail Purveyors	..	..	68
Wholesale only	..	..	75
Retail only	..	..	29
			172

Two new cowhouses were erected and three reconstructed. Both premises and methods continue to show improvement. The year was again marked by an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease, which for some weeks made routine inspection impossible.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION :—This work occupied much of the time of your inspectors and slaughtering took place on most days of the week, sometimes on Sunday. The number of carcasses examined was 5,653 and approximately 7,200 lbs. of unsound meat was condemned and destroyed, including 2 whole carcasses of beef, 2 sheep and 4 pigs. All this meat was voluntarily surrendered and there was no case of legal proceedings.

BAKEHOUSES :—There are six Bakehouses on the register and all have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

FACTORIES :—The largest of these have been inspected during the year and there were no written notices served.

SCAVENGING AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL :—At Kessingland the refuse dump has been well kept considering the large amount of matter collected. Two of the four filter beds at the sewage disposal works were cleaned out. The provision of a public water supply will undoubtedly necessitate an extension of the sewerage scheme.

Reydon scavenging and sewage disposal have been carried out in a satisfactory way. Since July the sewerman has been a full-time employee of the Council, and his duties have included the covering of house refuse deposited at the Disposal Works, consequently the dump is now kept in a tidy condition.

Corton sewerage scheme has not been improved as was anticipated. The outbreak of war made it impossible to build a larger storage tank as recommended by the consulting engineer.

NEW BUILDINGS :—Of the fifty-six Plans deposited fifty-four were approved under the Building Byelaws.

Twelve Houses were erected, and additions made to various Holiday Camps.

The decrease in the number of plans received and the comparatively small amount of building was probably due to the international situation.

RAT DESTRUCTION.:—In co-operation with the County Council campaigns were held in March and November--6 weeks in all—and the carcasses of 8,052 rats were received, paid for and destroyed.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. O. ADCOCK,
Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

